Nippon Times

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POLISH ACCORD REACHED AT MOSCOW CONFERENCE

Mikolajczyk to Get High Post in Poland's Government of National Unity

Special

ZURICH, June 23.—The long-waited and much-contested agreement for the unity of Poland has been finally achieved according to the official announcement released today, which stated that the Polish conference in Moscow has been successful, a Moscow dispatch said today. It is reported that the "Government of National Unity" in Poland is to be formed in which three representatives of the Poles abroad will be included. One of them, it is stated, will be Stanislav Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the London Polish Government, who will receive a high post in the government.

The composition of the new Warsaw Government is still a subject for speculation, but it is not doubted that Mikolajczyk will receive a high post—what that position will be is not yet unknown—nor is it doubted that due regard will be paid to the weight and influence of the respective parties, the Moscow report said.

However, the report added, it is known that Mikolajczyk has not secured all he asked for although he is described as being "calm and confident."

Ministerial posts, it is added, are known to have been decided already and in Moscow it is believed that Boleslaw Bierut, Edward Usubka-Morawski and Gomulka will form the core of the new government. Moreover, the Peasant Party, Communists, Socialists and other anti-Fascist parties will probably be represented on a proportional basis which is believed to be already agreed.

Allied Envoys Informed

The Moscow report declared that on Thursday, June 21, the members of the Crimean Commission learned that the agreement between the three groups of Poles was "in the bag." In the evening of that day—at a formal round-table meeting in the hall of Spiridonovka Palace which has seen many historic conferences—members of the Commission and three groups of Poles—from the Warsaw Government, from the London Government and Democratic leaders from Poland not a part of the Warsaw Government—had met with British Ambassador Clark Kerr, United States Ambassador Averell Harriman and Soviet Foreign Commissar V. Molotov to notify the approval of the three Allied governments of the settlement.

This conference in Moscow, the report went on to say, had been above all a purely Polish affair with the Crimean Commission employing apt tact. The Commission met in formal conference with the Poles only twice—once on Thursday night to the news of the agreement and again on Friday evening to signify their formal consent.

The next moves are simple, the report said. Once the Polish Government is announced, recognition by Britain and America will follow immediately. At the same time recognition will be withdrawn from the London Poles who will become ordinary foreigners resident in Britain.

The choice that will be offered to the Polish armed forces abroad is not yet certain, but at present it is believed that large numbers of them will want to return to their homeland. So also will a large number of liberated Poles in the Allied-occupied territory west of the Elbe.

To Withdraw U.S. Recognition

Special

LISBON, June 23.—The United States Government is preparing to withdraw her recognition of the London Polish Government and will thereafter recognize the new Polish Provisional Government in Warsaw in accordance with the undertaking made at Yalta, according to a Reuter dispatch from Washington. This statement was made today by Joseph Grew, Acting Secretary of State.

Military Training Urged

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe, said that in order to increase America's influence in the world, proper military training of American youths is urgent, in the course of an address delivered at the Liberty Hall in Kansas City yesterday, it is reported in a dispatch from the city. Eisenhower further said on the same occasion, "The most vital problems now facing the world are to give proper ethical guidance to the peoples and to secure foodstuffs. There is no peace where food is lacking. America must endeavor to maintain her present superior position, and only by doing so, will she be able to avoid war in the future."

Traditional British 'Divide and Rule' Policy Declared Failure in India and Asia Minor

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—The 'divide and rule' policy of the British Government in regard to such mixed race areas as Asia Minor and India has been carried out traditionally under the guise of British Democracy which, in the name of majority politics, has oppressed or caused friction among the minority. That this traditional policy cannot last long is admitted by some authoritative circles.

Reginald Coupland, Professor at Oxford University, speaking at a public gathering at Manchester University last night, declared that Democracy, in the sense of the above-mentioned majority politics, should not be applied to Asia Minor and India, according to a London dispatch. He explained his assertion by saying that the Mohammedans in India would not adhere to the Hindu traditions and that the Jews in Palestine would never resign themselves to the Arab traditions. He gave as a final formula for solving this question a division of the two races in Palestine and equal representation of Muslims and Hindus in India.

The Manchester Guardian in today's editorial upheld Coupland's opinion and gave the conclusion that a formula of racial division would have to be applied in case majority politics was no longer possible. This is a reflection of the troubles concerning the settlement of racial problems as evidenced in one phase of British public opinion. It cannot possibly be expected that this matter will be solved from its very foundations on the principle of racial autonomy and self-determination.

DEADLOCK IN BELGIUM REMAINS UNRESOLVED

Leaders End Talks With Leopold; Meersch Mentioned as Possible Interim Premier

Special

LISBON, June 23.—The week-old deadlock in the efforts to find a new Belgium Government may be resolved this weekend, according to Reuter's correspondent in Brussels. He said that seven Belgian leaders specially summoned to Salzburg to discuss the situation with King Leopold were expected to return to Brussels tonight.

In Brussels, he said, three possibilities are being discussed: 1. They will bring news of the King's decision to abdicate. 2. That the King will ask the present "caretaker Prime Minister" Achille Van Acker to remain in power until elections can be held which will enable the King to base his decision upon the will of the people. 3. That the King will refuse to abdicate and will instruct the Catholic Party to continue their efforts to form an interim government to function until the elections can be held.

One of the King's visitors, President of the Belgian Senate Robert Gillon is understood to have been instructed by the Liberal Party to urge the King to abdicate.

As regards the third possibility, in the last four days most of the country's leading politicians have been tipped as a possible Premier of the Catholic Party interim government. Today's tip, the correspondent said, is Ganshof Van Der Meersch, Chief of the Military Judiciary, whose inclusion in the Salzburg discussions is explained by some commentators in terms of the King offering him the interim Premiership.

Meanwhile, it is learned that with the possibility of important developments tonight, the Belgian Liberal Party is today holdings its first national congress since the liberation of Belgium. The Party is expected to show clearly that it is in favor of the King's abdication. The choice of this moment to call the congress, it is thought, is intended to influence the King in the vital decision he is about to make.

Leave for Brussels

Special

LISBON, June 23.—Frans Van Cauwelaert and Robert Gillon, Presidents of the Belgian Chamber and Senate who had flown to Salzburg to see King Leopold, left for Brussels this afternoon, according to a Sankt Wolfgang dispatch. Ganshor Van Der Meersch, Chief of the Military Judiciary, and Prof. Pirenne, King Leopold's private councilor, remained in Sankt Wolfgang, however.

U.S. ARMY BUDGET PASSED

$38,500,285,951 Approved by Lower House—Sees Hard Fight Ahead

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The United States army budget of $38,500,285,951 was passed by the Budget Committee of the House yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch.

George Marshall, President of the House Budget Committee published decisions reached by the Committee concerning the war against Japan, the gist of which follows: The reorganization of army forces to take part in the war against Japan is a matter that must be settled instantly. A speedy and powerful offensive must be launched against Japan in order to economize materials and to cut down sacrifices in lives as well as to keep in line with the psychology of the public. We must throw all arms and men against Japan. The War Department plans to increase the army forces considerably next year.

General Thomas Handy, Assistant Chief of Staff, declared: "The Japanese Navy is intact and Japan's production power is considerable. We shall have to throw in an unprecedented amount of manpower and materials into the war against Japan."

'BIG FOUR' POWERS TO TRY WAR CRIMINALS SHORTLY

Slated to Start by End of Summer; Jackson Says; SS, Gestapo on List

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—Major European war criminals including Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Rudolph Hess will be tried by an inter-Allied military tribunal of four great Powers—Great Britain, United States, Soviet Union and France, it was indicated today by Judge Robert Jackson, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, according to a London dispatch.

"The first trial may start about the end of this summer," said Jackson, who is the chief United States counsel for prosecution of Axis war criminals. Jackson who was speaking at a press conference in London emphasized that the case against major defendants was concerned with the Nazi master plan. It was proposed to accuse in addition to a large number of individuals and officials who were in authority in Nazi Germany, several voluntary organizations such as the SS and Gestapo, it said.

Jackson declared there would be a main trial in which an organization such as the SS or Gestapo would be indicted and if that organization were found to be criminal there would be a second stage where individual members not already convicted in the main action would be identified and brought before the regular military tribunals.

May Hold Trial Itself

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—If full agreement on the subject of trying war criminals is not reached between the Big-Four powers during the meeting in London next week, the United States will go ahead by itself in what will undoubtedly be one of the most spectacular forensic exhibitions, according to a Washington dispatch.

This indication was made after it had been learned that U.S. Justice Robert Jackson in London today had promised a mass trial by the end of summer of over 100 persons Germany including Hermann Goering.

Washington authorities pointed out that a mass trial like the one proposed by Jackson is not unusual in American criminal courts and also that the United States holds a strong position since her army has custody of many high-ranking officials. If the United States should hold the trial alone, it is believed it would be conducted in the American occupation area of Europe.

French Zone Defined

Special

LISBON, June 23.—A dispatch from Paris stated today that the French occupation zone in Germany has been defined as comprising the lower half of the Rhine province, Saarland, Rhenish Palatinate, most of Baden province plus the corridor through Wurtemberg and Bavaria and including the Vorarlberg province of Austria. The dispatch said that this necessitates the withdrawal of French troops in favor of the Americans from parts of Bavaria and Wurtemberg. The official announcement is expected shortly.

BRITISH STATEMENT FAILS TO CLEAR FRENCH DOUBT

Willingness of Ability of Britishers in Levant to Carry Out Promises Suspected

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—The aim of the official statement issued last night on British intervention in Levant is to remove "any doubt as to the intentions of the British Government," but there are still a number of questions which remain unanswered in that statement, a Reuter correspondent said today.

"The truth is," the correspondent said, "a widespread and genuine doubt still exist among the Frenchmen." It found clear expression in the recent debate on Levant in the Consultative Assembly as much among the friends of Britain and critics of the French Government policy in Syria and Lebanon as in those quarters which are normally more suspicious of British motives, he said. "The debate in the Assembly reveals that it is not so much the sincerity of the British assurances given in London that is placed in doubt, but the ability or willingness to carry out these assurances by the men on the spot."

The Reuter correspondent concluded that the extent to which French doubts are likely to be removed will, therefore, depend in the last resort upon the development of the situation on the spot rather than on the repetition of the previous assurances that Britain does not intend to supplant France in Levant.

He pointed out that as lately as June 21, the special correspondent of the Combat—French newspaper which perhaps more than any other has been consistently objective and critical of its own government's tactics throughout the Levant crisis—wrote on his return to Paris from Beirut, "Day after day, the British Government is carrying out in Levant a policy which has no other justification than a clearcut determination to eliminate all traces of France and the process is continuing in spite of assurances unceasingly renewed in London."

The correspondent arrived at the conclusion that the British statement may be regarded only as an "interim statement" aimed at removing unnecessary tension.

Lebanese Youths Riot

Special

LISBON, June 23.—An anti-French incident was reported in Lebanon north of the historic Balbek ruins in Bikar valley on Thursday night, according to a Reuter report from Beirut. The report alleged that about a dozen youths went to a small French post at midnight and started demonstrating as a result of which a flagpole was broken before the demonstrators were finally dispersed by the gendarmes.

MORE U.S. WORKERS STRIKE

Want More Rations; Britain's Food Troubles Also Increase

Special

LISBON, June 23.—About 7,500 heavy industry workers in the Briggs Motor Truck factory at Detroit have walked out in a "meat protest" strike as a demonstration against their rations which they declared were inadequate for heavy workers, according to a New York dispatch.

The report said that the "meat protest" strikers are part of the 90,000 men and women involved in strikes which are hindering the United States Pacific production and vast continental redeployment plans.

British Workers May Strike

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—Britain's food troubles have increased since the end of the war in Europe and are on the upgrade with heavy industry workers throughout the country threatening to strike unless the present food situation is improved, according to a London dispatch.

The report revealed that leaders of 100,000 shipyard and engineering workers in northern industrial centers in Britain have given the British Government a blunt warning that serious strike troubles may arise in those areas if there is no improvement in he present food situation.

The telegram sent to the Food Ministry asserted that the ration and present food position is serious. They feared serious unrest, loss of production and perhaps stoppage of work if there is no improvement. It said that action already had been urged by some union spokesman.

The report added that miners' leaders have emphasized the same aspect regarding the feeding of heavy workers while employers of women complain of absenteeism due to the time housewives have to spend in queues.

VOLUNTEER CORPS LAW PROMULGATED IN JAPAN

Gracious Imperial Precept Ganted—Regulations Effective as From June 22

The Volunteer Military Service Law, approved at the last Imperial Diet session, was promulgated on June 22 following Imperial sanction. The regulations implementing the law also were made public and the law as well as the regulations went into effect the same day. The Empire's structure to fight and invading enemy through watertight cooperation of the Government, military and people thus has been perfected.

A gracious Imperial Precept, countersigned by all the State Ministers, was issued the same day in this connection. The Precept runs substantially as follows:

"Having appreciated the enthusiasm and ardor of Our loyal subjects to offer their services courageously for the defense of the Empire, thereby enhancing national prestige and glory at this juncture of unprecedented difficulties, We hereby sanction the Volunteer Military Service Law, which was adopted with the consent of the Imperial Diet, and order its promulgation.

Imperial Sign Manual

June 22, the 20th Year of Showa

Countersigned

by the State Ministers."

War Minister General Korechika Anami made a nation-wide radio broadcast on Saturday night in connection with the granting of the gracious Imperial Precept, expressing his profound gratitude for the Imperial Mind and sincere hope for the manifestation of the nation's fighting potentialities which are directly linked with the military, and announced his firm determination as well as the heavy responsibility resting upon the Imperial Army which faces a decisive battle on the mainland.

Regulations in Force

The Regulations Concerning the National Volunteer Fighting Corps also were made public and went into force on June 22. Salient features of the Volunteer Military Service Law follow:

From the Volunteer Military Service Law are excluded those in active military service, except those on the waiting, retired and suspended lists, warrant haval officers on home leave, soldiers on home leave and those not yet enrolled in military service. Also excluded from the service are military recruits, army and navy cadets, and others.

The term of service is tentatively fixed at one year, but for those wishing to serve continuously one year more shall be renewed. The summoning of volunteers shall be made by their respective regional regimental district commanders or directors of the military service departments, except those who are specially ordered by the War Minister to serve as volunteers from among those connected with factories, schools, government institutions, and others and those specially ordered by the Navy Minister to do the same from among ship crews.

The volunteers shall be summoned under the regulations governing the organization of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps and demobilized under regulations governing such action. The volunteers shall be notified of the summoning to active service by competent Ministers of State. When volunteers thus summoned are found to be unfit for service, because of poor health or mental disability, they shall be exempted or shall have the term of service postponed in accordance with the decision of the competent Ministers of State.

Outstanding Features Given

Salient points of the activities of the National Volunteer Fighting Corps follow:

A Combined Volunteer Fighting Corps shall be organized in each region. This corps shall compose of those enlisted in the corps through the Volunteer Military Service Law. The combined corps shall consist of a headquarters and several fighting units, which shall be divided and sub-divided into minor fighting units. A collective volunteer fighting corps shall be organized by various public or private institutions of large-scale standing. For instance, a Railway Volunteer Fighting Headquarters or Communications Volunteer Fighting Headquarters shall be established to supervise various fighting units under their respective command.

The Military Special Measure Law, which was adopted at the 86th ordinary Diet session and has been in force in some parts of the Empire since May 5, has been enforced throughout the Empire since June 19, it was made public by the Board of Information on June 23. The expropriation of land and building, the prohibition of the liberty of abode, moving of residence, and other measures necessary for the execution of war are provided for in this law.

De Gaulle Regime Considering Break-Off Of Relations With Spanish Government

Special

LISBON, June 23.—The French Government, according to French official circles, is seriously considering the recommendations made about a month ago by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly that the De Gaulle Government break off relations with the Spanish Government following the closure of the Franco-Spanish frontier, a Reuter dispatch from Paris said today.

It is pointed out, the report said, that official relations with Spain had been maintained thus far for three reasons:

1. The hope of securing overland transfer for some 30,000 French nationals in North Africa for whom there is no shipping space by the Mediterranean route. Spain has now refused such an overland transfer since the Chambery incident in which Spaniards travelling back to Spain from Germany were attacked.

2. The prospect of concluding commercial agreement which would enable France to secure certain goods from Spain. Spain, yesterday, announced the closing of the frontier on goods as well as travellers.

3. The handing over of Pierre Laval, former Vichy Prime Minister.

Reuter added that there is a growing feeling in French circles in Paris that if these three points are not achieved, there can be little if any advantage in maintaining a facade of diplomatic relations with Franco.

COMMANDERS SELECTED FOR REGIONAL DIVISIONS

Army, Navy Ministries Announce Leaders of Newly Established War Areas

With the establishment of five regional naval divisions in the Hokkai, Tohoku, Tokai-Hokuriku, Shikoku and Kyushu districts, respectively, the Navy Ministry made the following appointment of the five directors in a communique issued on Saturday.

The text of the announcement follows:

"The following appointments have been made:

"Vice-Admiral Toshisaburo Maeda appointed Director of the Tohoku Regional Naval Division.

"Vice-Admiral Tokutaro Wazumi appointed Director of the Kyushu Regional Naval Division.

"Vice-Admiral Keizo Ueno appointed Director of the Tokai-Hokuriku Regional Naval Division.

"Rear Admiral Shunsaku Nabeshima appointed Director of the Shikoku Regional Naval Division.

"Rear Admiral Tsuruji Kikuchi appointed Director of the Hokkai Regional Naval Division."

Army Commanders Named

Lieutenant General Yoji Fujii has been appointed Commander of the Chugoku Army District while Lieutenant General Kumakichi Harada has been named Commander of the Shikoku Army District in connection with the establishment of the two army district headquarters, which have newly been created in the Chugoku and Shikoku districts, the War Ministry announced under date of June 23.

CHIANG TROOPS INFERIOR

U.S. Must Depend on Them in Mass Offensive Against Japan

By M. Morita

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, June 23.—In order to carry out the much-propagandized large-scale offensive against Japan by means of a landing on the China Continent, America must count on the cooperation of the Chungking forces which have been trained by American officers, but these Chungking troops are not much better than third-grade soldiers of the U.S. forces.

For instance, the Americanized Chungking 30th Division is armed mainly with trench-mortars while regular American divisions are equipped with 10 to 15-inch howitzers and six to eight-inch mountain and field guns. Furthermore, the Chungking forces lack unity in conducting strategic operations.

As manifested by the Chungking-Yenan confrontation, and other factors it is evident that the planned American-Chungking offensive against Japan is more or less a political offensive. Undoubtedly the American offensive along with the Chungking general offensive against Japan has been greatly exaggerated. However, Japan must be on the alert against the proposed operations.

Chen Makes Inspection Tour

Domei

NANKING, June 23.—Dr. Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government at Nanking, accompanied by Chou Lung-hsiang, Chief Secretary, and other high officials, left Nanking on June 15 on a personal inspection of provincial military conditions, and visited Pengpu, Hsuchow, Kaifeng and other towns. Dr. Chen returned here yesterday.

STIFF BATTLE OFFERED INVADERS NEAR LUTONG

Enemy Units Commence New Landing Following Heavy Fleet Bombardment

Domei

SOUTHERN ADVANCE BASE, June 23.—Enemy troops aboard a fleet of surface craft comprising four transports, 10 large barges and 30 landing barges commenced a landing on June 20 in the vicinity of Lutong, 20 kilometers north of Miri which is situated south of Brunei, Borneo Island. The Japanese Garrison is now engaged in grim struggles against the enemy invaders while the Japanese units operating in the Weston area on the eastern coast of Brunei Bay are conducting successful closing-in attacks against the enemy.

Prior to the landing on Lutong, enemy surface craft, including more than 10 large warships, bombarded Miri. They continued their operations following the landing.

Balik Papan Shelled

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 24.—An aggregate of 120 small enemy planes consisting of P-38's and P-47's raided Balik Papan yesterday. In a conjunction with this aerial assault, enemy surface units carried out a bombardment. Japanese Forces on the spot, in counter-attacking operations, repulsed the hostile warcraft and also shot down two small planes.

10 B-29's Raid Hanoi Area

Domei

HANOI, June 23.—More than 10 B-29's singly or in formations of three penetrated the Hanoi area coming by way of the border from 9 p.m. on June 21, and after dropping some small bombs in three places in the vicinity of this city they fled at about 5:20 a.m. the following day. Immediately following that, two P-38's attacked northern French Indo-China at about 7:50 a.m. on June 22, and dropped small bombs in the central and northern sectors of the city. No damage was inflicted on our side.

78 RAIDERS HIT IBARAKI

Of some 75 P-51's led by three B-29's, flying northward over the Izu Islands about 12:30 p.m. Saturday 50 penetrated the Japanese mainland by way of Mito, while the remaining 25 entered by way of Kujukuriga-hama. After attacking airdromes in Ibaraki Prefecture, all the enemy machines fled by way of Kujukuriga-hama at 2 p.m.

20 Raiders Over Kyushu

Some 20 small Grumman F6F's and eight Lockheed P-38's in several formations appeared from the direction of Kagoshima sometime around 7:40 a.m. Saturday, and after machinegunning and bombing airdromes in the Fukuoka area, also dropping bombs in the mountain area in Nagasaki Prefecture, fled southward at 8:30 a.m.

Scout Chubu, Tokai Areas

One enemy plane which came from the direction of Kii Channel at 7:26 a.m. Saturday and circled over Awa Bay, flew over Tokushima, Kagawa, Okayama, Hyogo and Kyoto for about an hour and at about 8:30 a.m. penerated the Tokai Army District by way of southeastern Shiga Prefecture. Simultaneously, two other large enemy machines flying northwest from Kii Channel at a low altitude, made a reconnaissance flight over the Channel and soon fled to the southern sea area. Two B-29's which came from the direction of Ashizurimisaki at 9:50 a.m. the same day, flew northeastward at a low altitude over Tosa Bay and after machine gunning fishingboats in the vicinity, fled by way of Murotomisaki at about 11 a.m.

NIPPON FLIERS CONTINUE TO HIT OKINAWA ENEMY

Japanese Troops Still Hold Various Key Positions in Shimajiri Sector

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, June 24.—Despite inclement weather, the Japanese Air Forces have been daily attacking the U.S. warcraft in the area around the main Okinawa island since June 21. From dusk to the night of June 21 a Special Attack Corps contacted an enemy fleet consisting of aircraft carriers and dashed into seven warships including carriers, battleships and warships of unidentified category. Simultaneously, a Torpedo Plane Unit attacked a group of enemy warcraft and damaged one cruiser.

A Japanese Air Unit also raided the North and Central airfields on the main Okinawa island causing large fires to break out at several places.

In the Katena Bay area, big fires were seen blazing for hours at several places on June 21.

At dawn of June 22, the Special Attack Corps launched ramming attacks against a fleet of U.S. warcraft. In this assult, 10-odd Japanese planes crashed into their objectives. In broad daylight the same day, another Unit of the Special Attack Corps supported by powerful Anti-Air Raid Forces, dashed into the enemy war vessels around the main Okinawa island, but the results have not yet been ascertained. On the night of the same day, a Torpedo Plane Unit instantaneously sank one warship of unidentified category off the Okinawas.

From dusk of June 23 to the following morning, the Japanese Air Units again repeatedly attacked the U.S. surface forces around the main Okinawa island, inflicting heavy losses.

Shimajiri Battle Continues

Grim fighting continues on the front south of Shimajiri on the main Okinawa Island where the Imperial Japanese Forces are holding various key positions east and west of Shimajiri against the attacks made by the numerically superior enemy forces.

Admits More Sea Losses

Special

LISBON, June 23.—Admiral Chester Nimitz announced today that Japanese Special Attack Corps units have resumed their raids on American ships off Okinawa and have sunk "two light units" and damaged two others, according to the Guam radio.

Geiger Heads Marine Units

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—It has been announced that Lieutenant General Roy S. Geiger, who was appointed temporarily to fill the post of the late Lieutenant General Simon Boliver Buckner, Commander of the United States 10th Army, was appointed today to fill the post of Commander of the Marine Corps attached to the United States Pacific Fleet, formerly held by Lieutenant General Holland M. Smith, according to a Washington dispatch. Lieutenant General Geiger's temporary post of Commander of the United States 10th Army has now been filled by General Joseph W. Stilwell.

Lieutenant General Geiger has served with the Marine Corps for 38 years. He commanded the First Marine Air Corps in the Guadalcanal operations, was then appointed Chief of the Marine Air Force Headquarters at Washington, and then took part in the Bougainville operations as successor to Lieutenant General Alexander Vandergrift, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

New Dutch Gov't. Set

Special

LISBON, June 23.—A new Dutch Government has been formed by the Dutch resistance leader Prof. W. Schermerhorn, according to a Netherlands news agency dispatch from The Hague. Schermerhorn had been negotiating for the formation of a new cabinet since the end of May.

Reparations Body Meets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—The United Nations Reparations Commission, at its first meeting yesterday at Moscow, decided to start examination of matters pertaining to technical issues, according to a Moscow dispatch.

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The Effect of the New Wartime Law

Passed by the Imperial Diet at its extraordinary session a fortnight ago and sanctioned by the Privy Council last Wednesday, the Wartime Emergency Measure Law was finally promulgated last Friday to go into effect from the following day. Applying to Japan Proper, Chosen, and Taiwan, the new Law confers wide powers upon the Government to institute speedy measures to cope with any emergency condition and thus immeasurably strengthens the effective fighting power of the nation in the face of the expected spread of hostilities to the soil of the homeland.

The Regulations for the Enforcement of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law, promulgated at the same time as the Law itself, furnishes concrete details of the manner in which the Law is to be enforced and applied. It is scarcely necessary to review here the fields of application which are included in the scope of the Law, as these have been published elsewhere after full discussion in the Diet and in the press and elsewhere. Suffice it to say that the fields of application of the Law extend to embrace a wide enough scope to enable the Government to direct the disposal of men, materials, and intangible rights in a manner most suitable to meet the extraordinary demands of any emergency. The Government has thereby been given ample authority for all necessary purposes to meet the requirements of a total war.

At the same time, it should be noted as a highly significant point that the Law does not endow the Government with blanket powers to exercise arbitrary authority. While the Law confers upon the Government all necessary powers without stint or hesitation, the Law does not permit the Government to run rampant without restrictions. Herein is to be seen the fact that Japan is definitely not a dictatorship, a demonstration of the fact that the idea of a dictatorship is so alien and abhorrent to the Japanese mind that the people will not countenance the establishment of a dictatorship even under emergency conditions. What the Law does set up, therefore, is not the suspension of legal procedures but the streamlining and facilitation of administrative action through special legal means.

This non-dictatorial character of the new emergency structure is evidenced in the first place by the very nature of the Emergency Measure Law itself. Instead of resorting to the proclamation of martial law or to the invocation of Article XXXI of the Constitution which permits the direct exercise of the Imperial Prerogatives in time of war or national emergency, the Cabinet deliberately chose to preserve the constitutional and non-dictatorial character of the Government by asking for the conferment of special emergency powers by the Diet. Thus the powers which the Government has come to enjoy through the new Law have not been assumed by arbitrary fiat from above but by legislative enactment through constitutional processes.

In the second place, the emergency powers thus given to the Government are not blanket powers nor implied powers but are express powers specifically defined in considerable detail in the Regulations for the Enforcement of this Law. As a further safeguard, it is definitely stipulated that orders issued under these Regulations must clearly show that they have been issued in accordance with the specific provisions defined in the Regulations. Furthermore, these orders can only be issued in proper form by properly authorized officials, who are the competent Ministers of State and in certain cases the Governor-General of Chosen and the Governor-General of Taiwan. The only exceptions are unavoidable cases caused by transportation or communications difficulties or other urgent reasons, when the Governors-General of the various Regional Administrations may assume the necessary authority.

But the most vital safeguard is to be seen in the provision that the competent State Ministers, in exercising their authority under the Emergency Measure Law, must refer their action to the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee and keep themselves in constant consultation with this Committee. Only in the most unavoidable circumstances may reports be made ex post facto. Inasmuch as this Committee will presumably be composed of prominent members of the Diet, this provision is a guarantee that even under wartime emergency conditions the Government is bound to work in closest collaboration with the representatives of the people. There is also full protection of individual private rights in the provision that the Government shall make proper compensations to those who may suffer financial loss through the operation of this Law.

Truly all these provisions regulating the conduct of the Government in the execution of the Emergency Measure Law make it clear that even under the unusual conditions of wartime the Government of Japan scrupulously avoids becoming a dictatorship and, on the contrary, partakes more than ever of the nature of a full partnership of all the elements in the nation. Enjoying such a character which makes it the manifestation of the spontaneous will of the whole of the national society, the Government possesses an innate strength and stability which cannot be matched by governments which impose their authority arbitrarily from above. The Government of Japan is strong, because its roots go deep into the mother soil of the national life to draw support and sustenance from the healthy vigor of the people.

It is not merely the mechanical provisions of the Emergency Measure Law and its supplementary Regulations which assure this character of the Japanese Government. The conscious intention of the leaders of the nation gives living reality to this condition. Such can be inferred from the statement which Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki made at the Cabinet meeting last Friday. The purpose of the Emergency Measure Law, he declared, is to emancipate the administration from the hampering toils of old legal restrictions, to enable the administration to be carried on with emphasis upon moral principles and practical logic rather than on mere form, to permit the breaking away from outworn precedents. Accordingly, he emphasized, the discipline of the officials must be tightened to correspond with their increased responsibility. This last point is the significant point in that it clearly infers the responsibility of the officials to carry out their actions in full accord with the will of the people and not simply in accord with their own arbitrary conceptions.

The comments of the Japanese press likewise stress this last point. The new Law unquestionably confers increased powers to the officials who are authorized to administer this Law, but increased authority in itself may lead to a feeling that the task of waging the war devolves upon these officials alone. Such an attitude would nullify the effects of the Law and is the opposite of its intention. Only when the officials charged with administering the Law are conscious of their responsibility to the nation at large, and the nation at large is correspondingly conscious of their responsibility in seeing that the Law is made to function properly, will the Law comply with the intention with which it was framed. The provisions of the Law itself, the expressed opinion of the Government leaders, and the comments of the non-official press all make it clear that this point is fully understood.

Under the circumstances, therefore, the fact that this Law has now come into effect definitely facilitates the enhancement of Japan's war efforts. With full partnership between the Government and the people assured, a united nation has cleared its decks for action in preparation for decisive combat.

CHINA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO WESTERN CULTURE

Development of Eastern and Western Cultures Interlinked

By A Special Contributor

(Continued from Yesterday)

From 200 to 600 A.D., there were six dynasties in power in China. They were in all, the Sun, the Chi, the Liang, the Che'en, the Wai and the N. Chow. During the latter part of this period foot-binding was begun, because an imperial princess happened to be born with a clubbed foot, necessitating all the other women to have feet like hers, lest she be considered of less prestige. The six dynasties also saw the first paintings, of which we have any record, exhibited by the artist, Ku Kai Chih. The Yun Kang Caves were known. From this period on we can see some evidences of Graeco-Roman influence on art because of two sources; first, the Grecian influence on art as associated with Buddhism, and second, the presence of strongly organized Roman trade missions made an impression on the renaissance artists. The process of making glass was brought by traders from Parthia and glass-making became one of the artistic and utilitarian products of the East. During the six dynasties, a rather disastrous event took place, that of allowing silk worms to be imported into Europe, thus losing the commercial monopoly that the Chinese had on the production of silk.

After the very short period of the Sui Dynasty, we find the Tang Dynasty representing the zenith of the Chinese empire. Surcharged by the assimilated blood of the Tartars, the Chinese flourished as never before; there was the printing of the Buddhist books; the Grand Canal built; Tai Tsung, heralded as the empire builder without peer; the evolution of an exquisite lyric poetry under the genius of such men as Wang Wei, Li Po (probably the greatest of them all), Tu Fu, Han Yu, and Po Chu I; the advent of the historian, Liu Chin Chi; the cognizance of the following alien religions, Mandeans, Nestorians, Manicheans, Jews and Moslems; creative painting was developed under various schools with Li Ssu Tsun, Wang Wei and Wu Tao Tze the pre-eminent artists; porcelain was manufactured for the first time; public libraries established; Chinese culture taken to Japan; gunpowder invented; a Court Gazette inaugurated and the process of paper-making taken to Arabia.

Where in history can you find any nation attaining to such cultural heights in the short span of three hundred years, the astounding achievements of the Chinese empire during the T'ang Dynasty?

About 1100 A.D., gunpowder was used for the first time in war. The first recorded use of the Mariner's compass was in 1122 A.D., and this discovery being known in the West shortly afterwards was one of the determining factors leading to the period of exploration resulting in the development of America. The process of paper-making was also taken to Europe, and it may have duly influenced Guttenberg in his invention of the printing press in 1400 A.D. The art of printing at this time was taken to Egypt, also.

China's Period of Stagnation

The Magna Charta was signed in 1215 A.D., and at about this time Genghis Khan came to China with his ability and power just after the end of the Sung Dynasty. The Academy of painting was established following the models of Li Lung Mien and Mi Fei in conventional designing of paintings. The Renaissance in Europe was growing with electrical impetus and vigor, while China under Kublai Khan of the Yuan Dynasty contended with the Mongol hordes from the western plains. Once, having repelled the invaders, China rested on her laurels and entered upon a period of stagnation, just as Europe was flourishing in a civilization that contained the "glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome."

About the time of the fall of Constantinople, Peking was built by Yung Lo of the Ming Dynasty. The contributions of the historian, Ssuma Kuang, the philosopher, Chu Hsi, the scholar Su Tung Po and the historian Chen Ch'iao were a part of the literary traditions. In 1292 the Franciscan monks came to China and remained to missionize China for the glory of the rapidly failing influence of the Catholic Church. Drama and novel writing flourished. A very conservative literary tradition was established which effectively squelched all initiative and originality. Young Lo at this time wrote an encyclopaedia for China. Wang Ming was the foremost philosopher of the Ming period. In the arts, painting went through a renaissance in 1250 A.D. under the influence of Chao Meng Fu and Huang Kung Ming. A refinement of the art of painting was developed by Shun Shih Tien, Wen Cheng Ming, Chiu Shih Chou and Tang Yin.

The travels of the Poles during the time of Genghis Khan had not only awakened an interest in China in the minds of Western people, but they had an encouraging influence on the economic and artistic world. Metal type for printing became known in Korea. The process of making porcelain reached a height during the Ming period that has forever made that era of ceramic art famous. Venice learned of this art and began making porcelain, an industry still in vogue in Italy.

The latter part of the Ming period was contemporaneous with the Reformation and Religious Wars in Europe. Lacquer was discovered probably in the province of Fukien where the secret of its manufacture is still carefully guarded. Tea was exported to England, and a world market quickly developed for this beverage. Porcelains began to take on variety and color and cloisonne ware was invented.

From 1700 A.D. onwards progress was thwarted, for although a welcome was given to Western science, there was an undeviating patronage of classical scholarship, and a fixed intolerance of original or progressive thought. K'ang Hsi was famous as a patron of the arts, and later Chien Lung was hailed as conqueror during the Ching Dynasty. Critical scholarship flourished, but painting became imitative. The porcelain process was introduced into Europe and the spread of Chinese culture to Japan by way of Korea was an important event in the evolution of the East.

Industrial and Social Revolution

In the year around 1800 A.D., there occurred a series of industrial revolutions in America and France that were to have an enormous influence upon Chinese civilization, for in less than two hundred years, the Chinese empire was destined to fall, and there would take place an industrial and social revolution that would rack the very soul of ancient culture. Western influence was already impinging upon Eastern civilization, and Great Britain sought commercial relations with China at the point of the sword. As a result of the Trade and Opium Wars, China was forced to accede in the signing of unfair and unilateral treaties. The Tai Ping rebellion stirred all China in the latter part of the 19th century. Christian religion, both Catholic and Protestant, made sweeping drives in an attempt to convert Chinese believers in Taoism and Buddhism, but only those missions have been effective that have changed from the proselytizing of Chinese and turned their attention to modern education and sanitation.

The overthrow of the Manchu government occurred in 1911 and from then on, with various struggles, civil wars and internal dissension, China has maintained a republican form of government. Dr. Sun Yat-sen led in the struggle for freedom, unity and democracy for the Chinese with all the fervor of an inspired leader.

A hopeful indicator of the ultimately successful outcome of the industrial and social revolution is the reviving interest in the arts. The Classics are taken with due respect as models worthy of much study, but emphasis is being placed more and more upon the artistic development of the individual through the necessity for them, this social evolution being after all a survival of the fittest as it has always been.

Keeps the Best

The doctor of a country village had two children who were acknowledged by the inhabitants as being the prettiest little girls in the district.

While the two children were walking they happened to pass quite near two small boys; one lived in the village and the other was a visitor.

"I say," said the latter to his friend, "who are these little girls?"

"They are the doctor's children," replied the village boy. "He always keeps the best for himself."

Boxing

At the end of the eighth round, the badly bruised boxer told his second that he could go on no longer. The second objected. "But," pleaded the boxer, "I can hardly see him."

"Never mind," said the second, "hit him from memory."

Cause for Delay

"How's John getting on in the hospital?"

"Fairly well, but I don't think he'll be out for some time."

"Why, what makes you think so? Did you see the doctor?"

"No, I saw the nurse."

Difference

A man was charged with forgery and protested his innocense. "Why," he said, "I can't even sign my own name."

"But," retorted the magistrate, "you're not charged with that."

A New Record

Examiner: "How did you come to mark this man's paper 101 per cent? Don't you know that nothing can be more perfect than 100 per cent?"

New Assistant: "Yes, but this man answered one question we didn't ask."

POETRY IN WARTIME JAPAN

Poetical Emotion Advances in Parallel With Patriotism

By ARBONWIN

Whatever else may be said of Lafcadio Hearn, it is certain that he was right in writing the following lines half a century ago:

"Poetry in Japan is universal as the air. It is felt by everybody. It is read by everybody. It is composed by almost everybody—irrespective of class and condition."

We are not here to discuss in detail Hearn's insight into the Japanese mind, but we can not but pay special attention to the last phrase in the above quotation, "—irrespective of class and condition." The reason is that even at a time like the present when all of the hundred million Japanese are doing their best in their respective posts to fight it out with the Anglo-Saxons, poetry is actually composed by almost every one of us.

Really surprising, and in fact unprecedented, is the high degree of popularity which poetry has of late been enjoyed among the Japanese. What is of more significance is that there has been such a great increase in the number of poets of noteworthy ability that the poems that have been produced by them since the outbreak of the China incident are said to be counted by the millions.

But why is it that nine Japanese out of ten become more poetic-minded in wartime than in peace time?

It is helpful in this connection for us to realize fully that the word "poetry," as is defined in the dictionary, means "a form of literature that embodies the beautiful thought, passion and emotion of the human soul."

There is yet another reason for the popularity of poetry in wartime Japan. It is this: that we Japanese have, apart from an ordinary form of verse, two traditional ones peculiar to Japan, that is, waka (31-syllable poem) and haiku (17-syllable poem), either of which we find the most flexible medium of expressing our particularly tense state of mind which rules us in wartime.

An illustration of this observation we find in the following which Mr. Sosei Hasegawa writes as postscript to his Hosha (Gun-carriage), a collection of his 17 syllabled haiku poems:

"Like all the Japanese who have served in war, I always felt, while on a battlefield, the urge to express in some form or other what impressed me there keenly, no matter whether it be a sentence, shi (post-Meiji form of poetry), waka or haiku. A student of haiku, I naturally found a vent of the urge in the form of haiku. The majority of the haiku included in the present volume are ones which I originally wrote on a map most hurriedly while marching on horseback, or ones which I jotted down in a note-book in large characters, there being no light to guide my hand in the pitch-dark of the night. The notebook, in spite of its being in tatters, will remain for long as a most valuable memento of my fighting life."

What a wide difference between a Japanese soldier who never forgets to compose a beautiful poem even when on horseback at the front and an American airman who is so outrageous as to attack a Japanese hospital ship conspicuously marked as such! The difference, it may be safely said, represents the gap of a century in the progress of development of human culture.

During the past several years of war a large number of novelists and journalists went to the front for war-reporting or for writing war stories. But no one was dispatched for the sole purpose of composing waka and haiku on war subjects. There was no necessity of it, for many of the soldiers were proficient in writing this form of literature, and they sent to the home country of their own free will many masterpieces composed on the front. There have already been published tens of anthologies which contain such products of their poetical activities, and these are all good sellers.

It is still fresh in our memory that prior to his departure for the front, the late Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto composed several pieces of waka, in one of which he intended to convey that, once he took the field, holding himself responsible for the fate of the Empire, he would fight in silence for however long until the enemy had been beaten and crushed. Needless to say, that late Admiral was one of the thousands of Japanese soldier-poets who have gone to the front during the past few years.

Of the three forms of Japanese poetry—shi, waka and haiku—the last mentioned is decidedly the most popular with the general public as it has always been since its inception more than two centuries ago—popular in the sense that there are more composers of it than those of shi and waka. Today, at least in my estimation, there are more than half a million unprofessional haiku poets scattered all over the country, and therefore it is no exaggeration to say that the 250th anniversary of the death of Basho held on October 12, 1944, and for several days in the neighborhood of that date, in various places closely associated with the Father of Haiku was a national affair in the true sense of the word. Is there any other country in the world where the national anniversary of this kind is held in the midst of a war of an unprecedented scale and fury?

We Japanese are after all born poets, and our poetical emotion advances in parallel with patriotism.

In beginning his preface to the Seisen Haiku-shu, or "Anthology of Haiku on the Holy War," compiled by himself, Shuo-o-shi Mizuhara has this to say:

"Although it cannot be definitely said that not a single haiku poem based on war was composed during the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars, it can be safely asserted that haiku worthy of being called a true product of war was first created at the time of the China incident which broke out in 1937. What is more significant is that this new kind of haiku has recently been produced not only on the firing front but also on the home front, and with no less enthusiasm. All this is obviously due to the wider diffusion of an appreciation and knowledge of haiku among the general public than in the days of the two previous wars, and therefore it may be taken as a natural result that many poetic-minded Japanese have of late years been expressing their patriotism through the medium of the extremely short and popular form of poetry known as the haiku. At the same time, it is not surprising that there should be many masterpieces among the poems. It is a matter for congratulation that especially since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War the enthusiasm of the people has been so noticeably intensified, as is evidenced by the increase in the number of poems composed by them, that a further development of the haiku will follow without fail."

The majority of the haiku given below are from the Seisen Haiku-shu, referred to above, which contains more than a thousand haiku poems chosen from among those which appeared in the monthly haiku magazine "Ashibi," edited by Shu-o-shi Mizuhara, during the period from January, 1942, to February, 1943.

In the moonlight wild geese are seen flying
Over the exploding shot and shell.

Both camps are facing each other
In the depth of the pitch dark night
Where fireflies alone are to be seen.

In the coolness of night
On the parapet we occupied.
Insects are singing.

Awakened by the notes of wild geese at midnight,
I found my steel helmet drenched in dew.

A soldier stands sentry
In the depth of night
Where the frogs have ceased to croak.

In the setting sun of winter
I saw the tears that had gathered
In the eyes of a wounded horse.

The fighting has ceased.
Oh! the green of a lone flying grasshopper.

Night has fallen on all sides.
O, fireflies come flying to our trench.

A shower has passed, and lo!
The trees are full of colorful birds.

His Majesty Presents Sultan of Surakarta With High Decoration

His Majesty the Emperor graciously presented to the Sultan of Surakarta, under date of June 1, the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of his meritorious cooperation with the Japanese military administration in Java, it was announced by the Bureau of Decorations on June 23.

ALL TRAIN SCHEDULES SHORTER FROM TODAY

Railway Bureau Cutting Down Running Time by One Hour Starting Monday

In view of the intensification of enemy air raids, the Tokyo Railway Bureau has decided to shorten the running schedule of electric trains by one hour as from Monday. As a result, the time-schedule of the lines will be changed as follows:

On the Keihin line, the last train for Sakuragicho Station will leave Tokyo Station at 1:40 p.m., the one for Kamata at 11:08 p.m., the one for Omiya at 10:38 p.m. and the one going to Akabane at 11:03 p.m. On the Yamate line, the last train for Ikebukuro via Ueno will leave Tokyo Station at 11:07 p.m., the one for Shinagawa via Ueno at 10:40 p.m., the one for Shinjuku via Shinagawa at 10:55 p.m. and the one going to Shinagawa at 11:10 p.m.

On the Chuo line, the last train for Asakawa will leave Tokyo Station at 9:59 p.m., the one for Mitaka at 10:28 p.m. and the one for Nakano at 11 p.m. On the Sobu line, the last train leaving Ochanomizu for Chiba will leave at 10:30 p.m. and the one for Ichikawa at 11:03 p.m.

For the convenience of commuters, the down trains leaving Ueno Station for Oyama at 5 p.m., for Minakami at 5:10 p.m., for Shirakawa at 5:30 p.m. and for Yokokawa at 6:00 p.m. as well as the up-trains leaving Utsunomiya at 7:20 a.m., Honjo at 7:38 a.m., and Takasaki at 7:58 a.m., all for Ueno Station will stop at Kawaguchi and Urawa also as from Monday. Travellers are requested to note that the aforementioned down-trains will leave Ueno Station 10 minutes earlier and up-trains arrive at Ueno Station five to seven minutes later.

FALL IN POPULATION NOTED

British Birth Rate Insufficient; Alarming Situation Foreseen

Special

LISBON, June 23.—A Britain depopulated to the point where she would no longer rank as a first-class military and economic power and would be unable to spread her standards of culture and values by emigration to her dominions overseas is a future possibility—more, a logical eventuality—if the population trends of the last half century are not reversed within the next 50 years, declared a London dispatch to the New York Times today.

The new reproduction rate in Britain has been falling steadily over the last 75 years and since 1923 the population has not been replacing itself, the report said. One alarming estimate based on current figures shows that if the downward trend should continue, the 46,000,000 population of the British Isles would fall to 31,000,000 by 1975 and to less than 4,500,000 within the next hundred years.

The report added that a Royal Commission was appointed last year to "examine the facts relating to the present population's trends in Great Britain; to investigate the causes of those trends and to consider the probable consequences; to consider what measures if any should be taken in national interest to influence the future trend of the population; and to make recommendations."

It is learned that the commission has taken most of the general evidence and is now beginning discussions on the policy.

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